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Exhibit A

--7. (Amended) An agent determined to be capable of specifically inhibiting [the] fusion of a macrophage-tropic primary isolate of HIV-1 to a CD4<sup>+</sup> cell, but not a T cell-tropic isolate of HIV-1 to a CD4<sup>+</sup> cell, using a method which comprises:

- (a) contacting (i) a first appropriate CD4<sup>+</sup> cell, which is labeled with a first dye, with (ii) a cell expressing [the] an HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein of the macrophage-tropic primary isolate of HIV-1 on its surface, which is labeled with a second dye, in the presence of an excess of the agent under conditions which would normally permit the fusion of the CD4<sup>+</sup> cell to the cell expressing the HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein on its surface in the absence of the agent, the first and second dyes being selected so as to allow resonance energy transfer between the dyes;
- (b) exposing the product of step (a) to conditions which would result in resonance energy transfer if fusion has occurred; and
- (c) determining whether there is a reduction of resonance energy transfer, when compared with the resonance energy transfer in the absence of the agent;
- (d) contacting (i) a second appropriate CD4<sup>+</sup> cell, which is labeled with a first dye, with (ii) a cell expressing [the] an HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein of a T cell-tropic isolate of HIV-1 on its surface, which is labeled with a second dye, in the presence of an excess of the agent under conditions which would normally permit the fusion of the CD4<sup>+</sup> cell to the cell expressing the HIV-1

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envelope glycoprotein on its surface in the absence of the agent, the first and second dyes being selected so as to allow resonance energy transfer between the dyes;

- (e) exposing the product of step (d) to conditions which would result in resonance energy transfer if fusion has occurred; [and]
- (f) determining whether there is a reduction of resonance energy transfer, when compared with the resonance energy transfer in the absence of the agent; and
- (g) comparing the determination made in step (c) with the determination made in step (f), wherein a decrease in transfer in step (c) but not in step (f) indicates that the agent is capable of specifically inhibiting fusion of the macrophage-tropic primary isolate of HIV-1 to CD4<sup>+</sup> cells, [and a decrease in transfer in step (f) but not step (c) indicates that the agent is] but not capable of specifically inhibiting the fusion of a [macrophage]T cell-tropic [primary] isolate of HIV-1 to the CD4<sup>+</sup> cells.--

--9. (Amended) An agent capable of specifically inhibiting [the] fusion of a macrophage tropic primary isolate of HIV-1 with a [CD+] CD4+ cell susceptible to infection by a macrophage-tropic primary isolate of HIV-1.--

--10. (Amended) A method of inhibiting fusion of a macrophage-tropic primary isolate of HIV-1 with a [CD+] CD4+ cell susceptible to infection by a macrophage-tropic primary isolate of HIV-1 which comprises contacting the CD4<sup>+</sup> cell with an [amount of an] agent capable of specifically

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inhibiting such fusion in an amount effective to inhibit  
such fusion so as to thereby inhibit such fusion.--